

KIRKBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1970

Dr. F. W. BUNTING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1970

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the 13th Annual Report of the Urban District of Kirkby.

The high percentage of those in the lower age groups in the population of Kirkby continues, and this must be kept continually in mind when considering the vital statistics relating to birth and death rates, as well as to the death rates relating to diseases more commonly met during the later years of life.

Detailed statistical information is to be found in the body of the report.

In the calculation of the adjusted rates, the comparability factors are provided by the Registrar General.

The adjusted birth rate of 20.1 per thousand of the population shows an increase compared with the previous year of 18.9.

The crude death rate was 6.6 per thousand of the population compared with 5.4 the previous year. The adjusted death rate was 20.9 compared with 17.2 for the previous year.

The excess of births over deaths was 918.

There were 37 deaths amongst infants under the age of 1 compared with 31 during 1969, giving an infant mortality rate of 27. There has been a slight increase in the number of stillbirths from 15 to 18.

I am pleased once again to record that there have been no maternal deaths.

A matter of concern is the steady increase in the mortality from cancer of the lung and bronchus there being 35 deaths compared with 22 during the previous year.

There were 27 deaths due to accidents compared with 24 for 1969. Of these, 7 were as a result of road accidents as compared with 9 in 1969.

During 1970, there were 23 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis added to the Register. Some of these were new cases whilst others were 'removals into the area' of existing cases. Against this, 21 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the Register either as a result of death, 'removals out of the area' or recoveries. The net result was that the register of pulmonary tuberculosis patients was increased from 574 to 576.

The work of the Department has been maintained at a very high level during the year. As in previous years, particular attention has been paid to food hygiene in all premises - factories, shops and mobile shops.

With regard to 'clean air', the only domestic areas within the Urban District not now subject to smoke control are the Copplehouse area containing approximately 250 dwellings and the Spinney Close area adjacent to the Industrial Trading Estate which contains 79 dwellings. In the case of the Copplehouse area, this is contiguous to the Liverpool County Borough and arrangements will be made for it to be included in a Smoke Control Order at the same time as the Liverpool Corporation consider the Fazakerley area - probably operative from 1st October, 1974.

For all practical purposes, therefore, I am happy to report that the Kirkby Urban District is virtually smokeless. Unfortunately, however, one cloud came on to the clean air horizon. I refer to the shortage of solid smokeless fuels during the winters of 1969/70 and 1970/71. The Department of the Environment has indicated, and all the local evidence supports the Secretary of State for the Environment in this regard, that there will be no further shortage of smokeless fuels during the winter of 1971/72.

It is hoped that the Authority will receive the fullest support of all the residents by using only smokeless fuels. This will, of course, not only give Kirkby the clean air it needs but also avoid the possibility of further prosecutions for the sale and purchase of 'coal' within Smoke Control Areas.

During the year under review, Dr. J. B. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G., was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

There were no resignations from the Public Health Inspectoral Staff during the year under review. Mr. P. Rostron, Pupil Public Health Inspector, was in his third of his three years' study and progressed favourably. The staff as at 31st December 1970, consisted of -

1. J. R. Winstanley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. - Chief Public Health Inspector
2. A. S. Crowe, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A. (Scot) - Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. J. R. Skillicorn, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector.
4. G. Traynor, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector.
5. R. Hingston, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector.
6. P. Rostron - Pupil Public Health Inspector.

The remainder of the departmental staff consisted of -

- 2 Clerks
- 1 Junior Clerk

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help received from Mr. Winstanley, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Byron, Clerk of the Council, and from all members of the Health & Housing Committee.

I would also like to acknowledge the continued help myself and my department have received from the General Practitioners in the area.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. BUNTING,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District in acres	4,870
Population estimate (Registrar General's Estimate, June 1970)	66,000
Density of population (i.e. Number of persons per acre)	13.55
Number of inhabited houses (31st March, 1971) according to rate book	14,688
Rateable value: £2,418,963	
Sum represented by 1d. rate: £9,168	

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Number of Births:	Males: 695	Females: 660	
Crude Birth Rate			20.5
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population - Adjusted			20.1
Number of deaths:	Males: 233	Females: 204	
Death rate per 1,000 of the population - Crude			6.6
		Adjusted	20.9
Excess of births over deaths			918
Stillbirths			25
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births			18
Neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births			13
Early neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births			10
Number of deaths of infants (under age of one year)			37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births			27
Deaths from Influenza			7
Death rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population			0.11
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population			1.47
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population			0.06
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births			Nil
Number of women dying in consequence of Child-birth			
	From Sepsis		Nil
	Other Causes		Nil
Death from Measles (all ages)			1
Death from Whooping Cough			Nil
Death from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)			Nil
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospital, etc.			70.4

POPULATION

The population returns since 1958 are given below:

Year	Population	Inhabited Houses	Average per House
1958	42,490	9,709	4.37
1959	47,450	10,868	4.39
1960	51,330	11,008	4.66
1961	52,760	11,302	4.67
1962	54,900	11,544	4.75
1963	56,550	11,800	4.79
1964	57,350	11,930	4.80
1965	60,000	13,001	4.61
1966	62,700	13,012	4.82
1967	65,000	13,553	4.80
1968	64,190	14,068	4.56
1969	65,250	14,477	4.51
1970	66,000	14,688	4.49

BIRTHS

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	1225	634	591
Illegitimate	130	61	69

Birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population ... 16.0

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past 13 years is as follows:-

1958	2.12
1959	2.65
1960	4.08
1961	4.40
1962	4.00
1963	4.71
1964	5.07
1965	7.68
1966	8.70
1967	8.91
1968	9.29
1969	8.34
1970	10.61

INFANT MORTALITY

The causes of death of infants during 1970 are recorded in the following:-

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total No. of deaths
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Birth Injury	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	4	3	2	1	1	11
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	8
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	2	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	9
TOTALE	13	3	2	-	18	10	5	2	2	37

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1970.

	All ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 and over
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2
Lung, Bronchus	35	-	-	-	-	2	22	9	2
Breast	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Uterus	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Leukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	38	-	-	-	-	5	14	8	11
Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other endocrine diseases	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Anaemias	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Mental disorder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of Nervous System	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	7	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1
Hypertensive disease	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Ischaemic heart disease	95	-	-	-	-	7	36	26	26
Other forms of heart disease	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8
Cerebrovascular disease	33	-	-	1	-	2	11	8	11
Other diseases of circulatory system	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	9
Influenza	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1
Pneumonia	34	11	-	1	-	-	5	5	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema	31	-	-	-	-	1	16	3	11
Asthma	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal obstruction and hernia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	9	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Birth injury and other peri-natal causes	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-
All other accidents	20	2	2	3	-	3	2	1	7
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
All other external causes	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	437	37	6	9	2	25	146	98	114

Deaths from Cancer in all age groups over the past 13 years and rates per 1,000 of population.

Year						Per 1,000 Total population	
	1 - 14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	Kirkby	England
1958	-	1	7	6	14	0.33	2.12
1959	-	4	11	9	24	0.50	2.14
1960	-	10	17	13	40	0.77	2.16
1961	-	6	23	21	50	0.95	2.16
1962	-	8	24	13	45	0.86	2.18
1963	1	7	24	19	51	0.90	2.18
1964	1	9	22	17	49	0.85	2.21
1965	1	7	37	27	72	1.20	2.23
1966	2	11	40	21	74	1.18	2.25
1967	1	8	32	33	74	1.16	2.26
1968	1	10	40	30	81	1.25	2.32
1969	1	6	30	27	64	0.98	2.35
1970	-	7	54	36	97	1.47	2.39

Details of Cancer deaths over the past 9 years:-

Year	Site	1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Per	Total	
							1000 Pop'n	All ages	M.
1970	Stomach	-	-	5	4	2	0.17	7	4
	Lung Bronchus	-	2	22	9	2	0.53	29	6
	Breast	-	-	7	-	-	0.10	-	7
	Uterus	-	-	5	-	-	0.08	-	5
	Other Sites	-	5	15	8	11	0.59	20	19
1969	Stomach	-	-	1	2	1	0.06	3	1
	Lung Bronchus	-	1	11	6	4	0.34	18	4
	Breast	-	1	4	-	-	0.08	-	5
	Uterus	-	-	1	2	-	0.05	-	3
	Other Sites	1	4	13	7	5	0.46	16	14
1968	Stomach	-	-	3	4	2	0.14	4	5
	Lung Bronchus	-	-	18	5	-	0.36	18	5
	Breast	-	3	2	2	1	0.12	-	8
	Uterus	-	-	4	-	-	0.06	-	4
	Other Sites	1	7	13	9	7	0.57	11	26
1967	Stomach	-	-	4	1	1	0.10	4	2
	Lung Bronchus	-	3	8	10	2	0.46	16	7
	Breast	-	2	1	-	-	0.05	-	3
	Uterus	-	-	5	1	1	0.11	-	7
	Other Sites	1	3	14	9	8	0.55	15	20
1966	Stomach	-	1	6	5	2	0.22	7	7
	Lung Bronchus	-	3	19	4	3	0.46	25	4
	Breast	-	-	3	1	1	0.08	-	5
	Uterus	-	1	2	-	-	0.05	-	3
	Other Sites	2	6	10	3	2	0.37	9	14
1965	Stomach	-	-	4	2	4	0.16	5	5
	Lung Bronchus	-	-	18	6	-	0.4	20	4
	Breast	-	3	1	1	-	0.08	-	5
	Uterus	-	-	1	1	-	0.03	-	2
	Other Sites	1	4	13	7	6	0.51	16	15
1964	Stomach	-	1	2	1	1	0.08	2	3
	Lung Bronchus	-	4	10	3	4	0.37	19	2
	Breast	-	1	-	-	-	0.17	-	1
	Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
	Other Sites	1	3	10	7	1	0.38	16	6

Details of Cancer deaths over the past 9 years (cont'd..)

Year	Site	1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Per	Total	
							1000 Pop' n.	All ages	
1963	Stomach	-	-	5	-	2	0.12	3	4
	Lung Bronchus	-	2	12	-	1	0.26	13	2
	Breast	-	-	4	-	-	0.07	-	4
	Uterus	-	1	1	-	-	0.04	-	2
	Other Sites	1	4	13	-	1	0.41	10	13
1962	Stomach	-	-	2	3	1	0.11	5	1
	Lung Bronchus	-	5	11	2	-	0.33	15	3
	Breast	-	-	2	1	1	0.08	-	4
	Uterus	-	2	-	-	-	0.04	-	2
	Other Sites	-	1	9	1	4	0.28	8	7

Diseases of the Respiratory System:

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Urban District, together with corresponding data for England and Wales:-

Diseases	Kirkby	England and Wales
Influenza	0.11	Not Available
Pneumonia	0.52	Not Available
Bronchitis	0.47	Not Available
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.53	0.62
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.06	0.019

Details of deaths due to accidents:

(a) Cause of accidental deaths in age groups - 1970:

Cause	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-75 years	75 years and over	All Ages
Road Traffic								
Accidents	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	7
Falls	-	-	1	1	2	1	6	11
Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal gas poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidental deaths	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	9
Works accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Principal causes of accidental deaths during the year 1970:

ALL CAUSES	ROAD TRAFFIC	WORKS
27	7	Nil

The following tables summarize the vital statistics of the District:-

Live Births			Deaths		Still Births	
Year	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births
1958	901	28.3	141	4.4	30	32.2
1959	1432	30.2	206	4.3	41	27.8
1960	1471	28.7	239	4.7	48	31.6
1961	1432	27.1	241	4.6	31	21.2
1962	1410	25.7	252	4.6	35	24.2
1963	1253	22.2	249	4.4	16	12.6
1964	1240	21.6	247	4.3	27	21.3
1965	1067	17.8	306	5.1	17	15.7
1966	1114	17.8	330	5.3	26	22.8
1967	1122	17.6	323	5.1	24	21.0
1968	1216	18.9	351	5.5	20	16.0
1969	1260	19.3	351	5.4	15	12.0
1970	1355	20.5	437	6.6	25	18.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal		Peri-natal	
			No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1958	-	-	33	36.0	26	24.4	Not available	
1959	-	-	53	37.0	35	24.4	76	50.9
1960	-	1.32	55	37.4	34	23.1	82	52.0
1961	-	-	41	28.6	26	18.2	57	36.9
1962	-	-	43	30.5	30	21.3	65	43.6
1963	-	-	38	30.3	27	21.5	43	33.9
1964	1	0.79	37	29.8	22	17.7	49	37.1
1965	1	0.92	33	30.9	20	18.7	37	33.2
1966	1	0.88	28	25.1	20	18.0	46	36.8
1967	-	-	27	24.1	18	16.0	42	37.0
1968	-	-	43	35.0	27	22.0	47	38.0
1969	-	-	31	25.0	19	15.0	32	25.0
1970	-	-	37	27.0	18	13.0	38	28.0

NOTE: i) the neo-natal death rate is the deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births.

ii) the peri-natal mortality rate is a term that has come into use in recent years to describe the combination of stillbirths with the early neo-natal deaths (under one week of age) per 1,000 total births, i.e. live and still.

Vital Statistics

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Return of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown, together with corresponding data in respect of the Urban District of Kirkby.

		England and Wales	Urban District of Kirkby
		Rates per 1,000 population	Rates per 1,000 population
Births:	Live births		
	Still births	(a)	20.5 (a)
Deaths:	All causes	11.7	6.6
	Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.033	0.06
	Respiratory	0.019	0.06
	Non-respiratory	0.014	Nil
	Cancer (all forms)	2.39	1.47
	Lung and Bronchus	0.62	0.53
	Other cancer	1.77	0.94
	Maternal mortality (total)	0.18 (a)	Nil (a)
	Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.14 (a)	Nil (a)
	Due to abortion	0.04 (a)	Nil (a)
	Infant mortality	18.0 (b)	27.0 (b)
	Neonatal mortality	12.0 (b)	13.0 (b)
Notifications (corrected)			
	Typhoid fever	.003	Nil
	Paratyphoid fever	.004	Nil
	Infective jaundice	.440	0.52
	Scarlet fever	.268	0.21
	Whooping cough	.339	0.70
	Diphtheria	.000	Nil
	Tetanus	.000	Nil
	Smallpox	Nil	Nil
	Measles	6.273	10.65
	Acute meningitis	.027	Nil
	Acute poliomyelitis:		
	Paralytic	.000	Nil
	Non-paralytic	.000	Nil
	Acute encephalitis:		
	Infective	.002	Nil
	Post-infectious	.003	Nil
	Dysentery	.220	0.03
	Food poisoning	.154	0.06
	Opthalmia Neonatorum	.009	0.08
	Tuberculosis: Respiratory	.194	0.27
	Meninges & C.N.S.	.002	Nil
	Other	.048	Nil
	Anthrax	.000	Nil
	Leptospirosis	.000	Nil

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) per 1,000 live births.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

(1) Notifiable Diseases during the year 1970.

	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-
Scarlet fever	14	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-
Dysentery	2	-
Leptospirosis	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	-
Tetanus	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	5	-
Typhoid fever	-	-
Infective jaundice	34	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	703	1
Whooping cough	46	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-
Food poisoning	4	-
Tuberculosis -		
(a) Pulmonary (M)	13	3
(F)	5	1
(b) Non-pulmonary (M)	-	-
(F)	-	-

(2) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups:

	Total cases at all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Scarlet fever	14	-	1	3	2	-	6	1	1	-	-
Whooping cough	46	7	6	8	6	6	13	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding rubella)	703	62	115	127	93	81	214	9	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Opthalmia neonatorum	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(3) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups (continued)

	Total cases at all ages	Under 5	5- 14	15- 44	45- 64	65 and over	Age Unknown
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalities:							
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	34	6	20	7	-	-	1
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:							
Respiratory	18	1	3	5	4	4	1
Meninges and C.N.S.-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other notifiable diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were 5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

Diphtheria

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease during the year will be found in the following table:

Age Periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-64 years	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 upwards	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Age Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	5	-	-	3	1	-	-

Laboratory Facilities

There were 613 routine specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations, made up of the following:-

Faeces	Urine	Various Foods	Ice-cream	Total
584	0	3	24	613

Sanitary Inspection of the District

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:-

Defects or Nuisances

Number discovered	324
Number Abated	299
Number being dealt with	25
Number of informal notices served	231
Number of statutory notices served	Nil
Number of legal proceedings taken	0
Number of premises visited	6781
Number of visits made	9352

Premises kept under observation

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Factories	143	389
Food Premises (including licensed premises, clubs, canteens, etc.)	198	3672
Mobile Food Hawkers	26	183
Shops selling ice-cream	21	84
Caravans (including gypsy-type caravans)	Nil	Nil
Visits to premises where infectious diseases have occurred	384	1102
Number of premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	Nil	Nil
Schools	37	46

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Since the inception of the Authority in 1958, the responsibility for refuse collection and disposal has remained in the hands of the Public Health Department. With the exception of holiday periods and periods of high absenteeism, weekly collections have been maintained throughout the district in all domestic premises.

The Liverpool Corporation multi-storey flats are equipped with 20 cu.ft. bulk storage containers, and these, as in previous years, are emptied three times a week by one of the Council's specialist dustless vehicles.

A twice-weekly collection has been maintained from all shops and schools throughout the Urban District. The system whereby the shopkeeper pays for this service on an annual contractual basis, rather than by the purchase of bin tickets each week, has continued with success. The arrangement has, of course, reduced the office work. The situation will continue to be reviewed at the end of each financial year, to take account of any variation in the amount of refuse collected from individual shops.

The use of paper sacks for refuse collection was introduced in 1964 in some 2,000 three-storey flats. This arrangement was introduced essentially for hygienic reasons in connection with eliminating the small narrow chutes in operation up to that time. The system of paper sack refuse storage has been extended to all newly built dwellings constructed by the Urban District Council on the Tower Hill and Kirkby Park Estates. In addition, the Liverpool Corporation have introduced the system in three small two-storey infill developments. The total number of premises now using paper sacks is approximately 4,000, i.e. 28% of the total domestic properties within the Urban District.

During the year under review, the first of the 7-storey maisonettes were completed on the Tower Hill Estate. The refuse collection arrangements in these maisonettes is somewhat different to the normal. Each maisonette has similar facilities to other houses on the Tower Hill Estate, i.e. refuse storage arrangements on the front elevation of the maisonette immediately to the left or right or in front of the front door. A large 2ft. 6in. chute has been provided on each landing, and this is used by the Refuse Collection Staff only at the time of collection. The chute is kept locked at all times, except when being used by the refuse Collection Staff. The paper sack is closed with a stapling machine and then disposed of down the chute into the chamber on the ground floor. The arrangements are such, that the refuse collection vehicle gains access to within six feet of the storage chamber, thus enabling the staff to place the sack into the vehicle with some ease.

The refuse storage chamber has been equipped with running water and the floor is drained to a gully. This enables the refuse collection team to cleanse the chamber after use, where necessary. The first experience of these particular chutes would appear to indicate that some modification is necessary to the chute and that it might be advantageous to use a stronger sack. Both points are currently under investigation and any modifications found necessary will be implemented.

The Incentive Bonus Scheme introduced in November 1963, and modified in 1970, has continued successfully. During 1970, the average weekly bonus per man was £5.50. This compares with £3.22½ per week in the year 1969.

The collection and disposal of salvage has now been discontinued because of the high cost of collection, but the removal of all extraneous bulky domestic refuse, e.g. furniture, bedding, etc., has continued on a regular basis throughout the year. There were over 1,200 requests for this service compared with 800 in 1969, all of which were dealt with within a matter of days. There continued to be no restrictions placed on the quantities of refuse which may be removed in this way and no charge is made. It is felt that the Department is assisting generally in endeavouring to provide a tidier town.

The collection of bulk trade refuse from factories has continued and as in the previous year, this work is done on a repayment basis. The total income received in connection with this work during the year ended 31st March 1970, was £855. In addition, the sum of £5,287 was collected in connection with tipping fees. This compared with the figure of £6,584 during 1969. The reduction in this figure is due entirely to the necessity to refuse large amounts of factory waste because of the restricted tipping space now available to the Authority.

DISINFESTATION

303 dwellings were treated for verminous infestation. The Department encourages householders to carry out this work themselves on a small scale and for this purpose suitable insecticides are made available. On the other hand any major infestation is dealt with by a member of the Public Health Department's Staff.

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed by the Local Authority. The present Rodent Operator is, like all his predecessors, fully trained and has attended a full-time course of rodent control organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. He has also attended several refresher courses. In addition, the Department has two other members of the Refuse Collection fully trained for relief work.

A summary of the work carried out during the period under review is as follows:

Property other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	17,046	23
2. (a) Total number of properties including nearby premises inspected following notification	1,279	8
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	231	Nil
(2) Mice	798	Nil
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification	463	Nil
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	71	Nil
(2) Mice	141	Nil

SEWERS

The usual testing and treatment of the sewerage system in the District has been carried out. There was complete freedom from infestation. The treatment involved the checking of 220 manholes and 440 visits.

During the year continued efforts were made to secure the co-operation of local farmers and factory management to ensure that their premises were regularly treated against rodent infestation. In this connection I am pleased to inform the Committee that improvements have continued to be maintained and the number of contracts now being undertaken by the Department is 38 at a total cost of £430.

HOUSING ACTS 1936/69

There has been no action under this legislation for closure of any properties, nor have any 'clearance areas' been declared. Whilst there has been no official action under the Housing Acts there has, as in previous years, been a considerable amount of repair work carried out. This has been mainly in new properties owned by the Liverpool Corporation. This work has resulted from informal action and has involved 1,013 inspections and has secured the repair of 122 dwellings.

RENT ACT 1957

There have been no applications for 'certificates of disrepair' during the period under review. In this connection it must be remembered, however, that over 90% of the properties are post-war and are owned by the Liverpool Corporation or this Authority. Almost all the balance are owner/occupied.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

The Kirkby Trading Estate, spreading from the north at Perimeter Road and to the south at Moorgate Road, is not included in smoke control areas. The control of pollution on the Trading Estate is effected by the provisions of various clean air legislation. Certain emissions of smoke are permitted during any 24 hour period to allow for the maintenance of the plant. There are approximately 134 factories on the Kirkby Trading Estate, all of which have heat producing boilers. The control of operation of these boilers is the responsibility of the Public Health Inspectors of this Authority. All incidents of excessive smoke from these boilers have been investigated and the appropriate factory management interviewed. The Department, in this respect, has continued to receive the fullest co-operation from factory managements.

In addition to the above, there are six factories in which chemical processing is involved with the possibility of the emission of noxious fumes. The control of the issue of such noxious fumes from these plants is the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. However, even in this regard, there is a continuous liaison between the Public Health Inspectors and the Alkali Inspectors. During the year under review, there have been one or two problems in regard to the emission of noxious fumes all of which have been vigorously investigated and I believe that the action taken by the Alkali Inspectorate with the co-operation of the Public Health Inspectorate has secured an improvement in this regard. However, the control of noxious fumes is something which has to be under continuous supervision and the efforts of the Department will be concentrated in this regard.

The Authority continues to be an active member of the West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee which, as the Committee are no doubt aware, consists of representatives of all Merseyside Authorities. Your representatives during the year under review were the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. R. Winstanley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., and the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee, Councillor F. Lawler, J.P.

With regard to the domestic smoke control of the area, members will be aware that the latest smoke control order - Kirkby (No.4) Smoke Control Order - came into operation on the 1st October 1966. This Order, together with the previous three Orders, virtually completed the smoke control of the domestic areas of the Urban District. The only exceptions are the Fazakerley/Copplehouse and Spinney Close areas. In the case of the Fazakerley/Copplehouse area, this is contiguous with the Liverpool/Fazakerley boundary. The Liverpool portion of the Fazakerley area has already been included in the provisions of the City of Liverpool Smoke Control Order No. 26 dated 1967 which will become operative on the 1st October 1974. It follows, therefore, in order to achieve the best results in that area, that it would be propitious for this Authority to consider making an Order operative from the same date for that part of Fazakerley included within the Urban District. During the coming year, the Department will carry out the necessary survey with a view to presenting a report to the Health and Housing Committee and a recommendation that a Smoke Control Order be made operative from the 1st October 1974. In the case of Spinney Close area to the south of the Trading Estate, this contains only 79 domestic dwellings.

On the 31st December 1970, there were 14,688 domestic properties within the Urban District and the overall effect of the four above-mentioned Smoke Control Orders

is to ensure that approximately 1,400 domestic properties are subject to smoke control. In other words, the smoke control of the domestic part of the Urban District is virtually complete.

In addition to the work involved in the survey for a future smoke control order for the Fazakerley area of the Urban District, the work of the Department in regard to smoke control during the coming year will also be concentrated on the observation of emissions of smoke from domestic properties, and the sale and purchase of bituminous coal within the smoke control areas.

In this regard, members will be aware that during the Winter of 1970/71, there was a serious shortage of smokeless fuels, but assurances have been issued by the Government that there should be no shortages during the coming Winter. At this point I would like to emphasise that the Authority's smoke control programme has been pursued vigorously on the basis that the elimination of smoke - particularly domestic smoke - is in the interests of the health of the community. I would like to appear through the Committee to all the residents of Kirkby to ensure that only smokeless fuels are used within the smoke control areas of the area. This will avoid the possibility of prosecutions, but more important still, should ensure a clean and healthy atmosphere for the residents of the area.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas

No.	Area Boundaries	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area No.	Operative Date
1	Gaywood Avenue, Moorgate Road, Ribblers Lane, Rockford Avenue, Bewley Drive, Broad Lane, Gaywood Avenue.	114.2	935	6	1	1st July, 1962
2	Henlow Avenue, Broad Lane, Bewley Drive, Rockford Avenue, Ribblers Lane, Tithebarn Lane, Bewley Drive, Leaside Avenue, Henlow Avenue.	166.7	1002	23	1	1st July, 1962
3	County Road (Delph Lane), Moorgate Road, Gaywood Avenue, Broad Lane, Park Brow Drive, County Road.	122.8	1057	16	1	1st July, 1962
4	County Road, Park Brow Drive, Broad Lane, Henlow Avenue, Leaside Avenue, Bewley Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Webster Drive, County Road.	100.1	862	7	3	1st July, 1962
5	County Road, Webster Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Bewley Drive, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Hall Lane, County Road.	138.1	136	24	3	1st July, 1963
6	Kirkby Row, Sidney Powell Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, James Holt Avenue, Whitefield Drive, New County Road (running South). New County Road (to South of Eastfield Walk and Westfield Walk). Railway Line, Kirkby Row.	183.4	1695	10	3	1st July, 1963
7	School Lane, Hall Lane, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Whitefield Drive, James Holt Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, Sidney Powell Avenue, Kirkby Row, Railway Line, School Lane.	210.3	750	7	3	1st July, 1963
8	Quarryside Drive, Simonswood Lane, New County Road, Old Rough Lane, Minstead Avenue, Quarryside Drive.	107.5	1202	21	4	1st Oct., 1966
9	Brook Hey Drive, Simonswood Lane, Quarryside Drive, Minstead Avenue, Old Rough Lane, Roughwood Drive, Brook Hey Drive.	110.7	1250	5	4	1st Oct. 1966
	Total carried forward	1143.1	7639	114	15	

Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas (cont'd.)

No.		Total brought forward	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area No.	Operative Date
10	The Line immediately north of Northwood neighbourhood unit. Simonswood Lane, Brook Hey Drive, Roughwood Drive, Bramcote Walk immediately north of Northwood neighbouring unit - plus green belt area situated west of Northwood which is to be occupied by three schools.	1143.1	7639	114	4	4	1st Oct, 1966
11	Moor Lane, River Alt (flowing-in-land) boundary line between Kirkby Urban District and Liverpool C.B.C., Longmoor Lane, Moor Lane.	124.8	177	7	-	-	To be controlled at same time as Liverpool C.B.C. Fazakerley Area - probably 1972/73
12	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at a point immediately north of the Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works adjacent to the Malayan Training College and running north east until junction with Prescott Road, Glovers Brow, Railway Line, Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works.	98.3	240	130	2	2	1st July, 1962
13	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction of Prescott Road and following boundary to junction with Bank Lane, School Lane, Railway Line, Glovers Brow, junction Glovers Brow with Kirkby U.D.C., boundary.	128.2	3	1	3	3	1st July, 1963
14	Boundary Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction with Bank Lane and following boundary north-east and then south-east to junction with railway, School Lane, Bank Lane to junction with boundary of Kirkby Urban District.	262.9	5	1	4	4	1st Oct., 1966
	Total	2072.1	9514	262	-	-	

The number of dwellings, i.e., 9,514 quoted above was, in fact, the number of domestic properties within the areas concerned when the original smoke control plans of the Authority were made some five years ago. The number of dwellings within the same areas, which includes the Copplehouse area (No.11 above) as at the 31st March, 1968, was approximately 14,000.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of dwellings using privy-middens is one, whilst the number of tenants using pail closets is forty-six.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was necessary to invoke the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948, on two occasions. As Committee members will be aware, these provisions lay down the responsibility of local authorities in disposing of the bodies of persons who have died within the Urban District and where the deceased have no 'liable' relatives. The same provisions make it also the responsibility of the local authorities to dispose of bodies where there are 'liable' relatives available, but who have not the financial resources to bury their relatives.

The first occasion referred to above occurred in January 1970. In this case, it was a single 53 year old man who was residing on his own. In this case, the request was received from an elderly sister. The cost of the funeral amounted to £29.72½, all of which has been recovered by means of a Death Grant. The second occasion was in July 1970 when a young Northwood couple approached the Department with a view to securing the burial of their stillborn infant. The appropriate arrangements were made at a cost of £5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1959

Milk Supply

Since 1953, the area administered by the Urban District has formed part of a 'Specified Area'. This means that dealers who retail milk in the District must sell only designated milk. Since the 1st January, 1965, the term 'Designated Milk' includes 'pasteurised, sterilised, untreated and ultra-heat treated' milk.

As in former years, by far the greater proportion of the retail supply of milk within the Urban District was supplied by dealers situate outside the district. There are two 'depots' on the Kirkby Trading Estate which are owned by two of the above-mentioned dealers, from which milk is delivered to Kirkby residents on a daily basis.

During the year there were 71 samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis, together with 26 samples for bacteriological examination. Of the 26 samples, 14 were submitted to the methylene blue test, and the other 7 samples were submitted to the turbidity test. The methylene blue test is a test to ascertain correct pasteurisation, whilst the turbidity test is a test to ascertain correct sterilisation. All the samples referred to above were satisfactory.

Ice-Cream

24 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue Test. The results were classified as follows:-

Grade	No. of Samples
1	10
2	8
3	6
4	0
Total	<hr/> 24 <hr/>

These samples were taken from street trading vehicles and from premises, including an ice-cream factory, in the district.

As in the case of milk, ice-cream is submitted to the methylene blue test in order to ascertain its general bacteriological standard. It is not a test to ascertain the presence of any particular organism. It can be considered that Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory whilst samples continually reported as Grade 3 are the subject of investigation. Grade 4 results are investigated in all cases without delay. There were no Grade 4 samples and only six Grade 3. Each of the circumstances giving rise to the Grade 3 samples was thoroughly investigated. I am satisfied that all the necessary precautions are taken to ensure a satisfactory product.

STORAGE PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD

The Department has continued to place a very great importance on the supervision of premises involved in the storage, preparation and sale of food. There are 198 food premises in the district and during the year under review, 3,672 visits were made to these premises. This compares with 3,630 visits made in 1969.

During the year 19 premises continued to be registered for the sale of ice-cream and 5 for the manufacture of sausages, etc. In addition to the above, there is one ice-cream factory. There were 127 inspections of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and manufacture of sausages, etc.

At the beginning of the year under review, it is estimated that there were approximately 26 mobile traders operating in the district, and during the year 183 visits were made to these mobile food vehicles. In this connection, it must be remembered that the term Mobile Food Hawker includes Mobile Ice-Cream Hawker. Whilst the number of 'mobiles' operating throughout the area is substantially the same as in the previous year, this number should be compared with the numbers referred to in my earlier reports, which were in the region of 200 and 250. During the year, one mobile trader was prosecuted for offences under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and for obstruction under the Highways Act. The trader was fined a total of £55. A second mobile trader was fined £50 for offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Two other mobile traders were found guilty of selling unsound food and fined £10 each. In addition to the above, there were four prosecutions for selling unsound food, details as set out below:-

Type of Trade	Unsound Food	Fine
Mobile Trader	Wire in Coffee	£10.00
Mobile Trader	Mouldy Cake	£10.00
Market Trader	Cigarette in Loaf	£25.00
Market Trader	Unsound Meat	£5.00*

* The manufacturer of the meat was fined £5.00

UN SOUND FOOD

The following unsound food was condemned during the year

Item	Tons	Cwt	Lbs
Meat at wholesale premises	4	3	109
Meat at retail premises	0	2	68
Canned Meats	13	0	61
Other canned foods	12	18	82
Other foods	2	4	83
<hr/>			
TOTAL	32	10	67
<hr/>			

FOOD SAMPLING

This Authority became the Food and Drugs Authority for the area on the 1st April 1964. During the year ended 31st December 1970, routine sampling has taken place. There were 253 samples of food and drugs submitted to the County Analyst for analysis purposes. Of these 31 (12.2%) were adulterated or otherwise giving rise to an irregularity. Details of the 31 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken thereon are set out hereunder:-

Number of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
1842	Salmon, Canned	No name and address of distributor or registered trade mark as required by Regulation 4(2) in Part II of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	Distributor communicated with.
1862	Fruit Baton (Sweet)	Contained short lengths of thin steel wire of diameter approximately a quarter millimetre and lengths 13.1 m.m., 4 m.m., 9.3 m.m. and 2.0 m.m., amounting in all to a weight of 10 milligrams.	Prosecution under consideration. Found guilty. Fined £10
1863	Milk	Contained 3.4 grammes of fully cooked diced potato.	Dairy cautioned.
1864	Chocolate Easter Egg	Contained six distinct areas of actively growing mould amounting to a total of 3.5 square centimetres - most of the green colour being due to actively sporing mould of a penicillium species but with Aspergillus glaucus also present. The extracted fat was in addition, showing signs of rancidity.	Vendor cautioned.
1870	Tea	Sample contained two nails weighing half a gramme each and eleven small fragments of wood together weighing eight milligrams - but was in otherwise good condition.	Vendor informed.
1891	Ice Lolly	Contained a loose mass of dead algae making an unsightly mess in the liquid, measuring approximately 1" x 1/4" x 1/4".	Factory advised to check its water storage tanks and complainant informed.
1896	Fish Paste	Consisted of a fish paste made entirely of fatty fish such as bloater - but bore no label giving name.	Vendor communicated with.
1897	Lancashire Hot Pot, canned.	Meat content only 29.0% Food Standards Committee Report on Canned Meat, 1962, para. 23, recommended that 'Lancashire Hot Pot' should be considered to be a name which signified a meat product. The food should therefore have either contained not less than 35% meat or borne an additional statement 'Ready Meal'	Manufacturer communicated with.

Number of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
1898	Low Calorie Orange Drink.	Sample was fermenting. Contained 3.4% proof spirit.	Complainant informed.
1920	Tea	Free Carbon 0.04%) Mineral Oil 0.03%)	Advised that tea be diluted with sound tea for sale for catering use.
1921	Tea	Free Carbon 0.01%) Mineral Oil 0.01%)	
1934	Ice Lolly	Contained 0.8% Calcium Chloride.	Referred to local authority in whose area product manufactured.
1937	Ice Lolly	Contained 35 parts copper in a million parts of lolly. Recommended general limit for copper in food 20 parts per million.	Referred to local authority concerned. Complainant informed.
1949	Hot Pot Pie	Contained volatile sulphur compounds resembling hydrogen sulphide 0.8 part per million.	Manufacturer and complainant informed.
1952	Steak and Kidney Pie.	Meat content 21.5% (1.3 oz. in pie). Should contain not less than 25.0% meat (6.1 oz. pie should contain not less than 1.5 oz. meat).	Bakery cautioned Further sample genuine.
1968	Boned Chicken in Jelly, canned.	Meat content 65.0%. Should contain not less than 80.0% meat.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale. Importers communicated with.
1986	Rose Hip Syrup.	The content of Vitamin C in the sample was only 7.3 milligrams per fluid ounce representing a deficiency of 87.2% of the declared minimum Vitamin C content of 57 milligrams per fluid ounce which appeared on the label.	Manufacturer Warned.
2002	Dates	A large number of Saw toothed grain beetles had gained access to all the samples.	Importers communicated with and advised that stock unfit for human consumption.
2003	" "		
2004	" "		
2005	" "		
2006	" "		
2007	Food Drink	Had a bitter flavour despite there being very little chemical evidence of spoilage other than a high acid value (i.e. 81) in the extracted fat. There was no mould growth yet nevertheless the manufacturer would almost certainly wish to withdraw the stock.	Manufacturer communicated with and complainant informed.
2018	Boned Chicken in jelly, canned	Meat content 72.0%. Should contain not less than 80.0% meat	Same manufacturer as sample No. 1968. Remainder of stock withdrawn from stock.
2021	Fish Cake	Fish in fish cake centre of sample only 22.0% fish.	
			Further sample genuine.

No. of Sample	Description	Nature of adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
2025	Fish Cake	Contained part of a crushed insect larva (approximately one third being missing) resembling that of Dermestes lardarius, weighing six milligrams.	Factory inspected and manufacturer warned.
2030	Dessicated Coconut	Extracted oil had an unpleasant soapy flavour although it showed no chemical evidence of rancidity.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
2040	Honey Bear Spread.	Unsatisfactory label i.e. should either comply with the 1953 Labelling of Food Order and insert the words "Registered Trade Mark" after the words "Honey Bear" or should comply with the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970 and give the food an "Appropriate Designation" which clearly indicates to an intending purchaser the true nature of the food.	Manufacturer communicated with.
2061	Braised Pork Kidneys, Canned.	Meat content only 63%. Should have been labelled "Braised Pork Kidneys with Sauce".	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
2070	Tea Sweepings	The three pound sample contained six grammes of foreign matter (cigarette end, matchstick, woodbark, woodshavings, straw, paper, paint flakes, metal foil etc.), 28 grammes of very fine tea dust and other dust and 116 grammes of tealeaf agglomerates held together by mould - metallic contamination of infusion negligible but had a musty unpleasant taste.	All sweepings destroyed.
2080	Pasteurised Homogenised Milk (Unigate)	Cell count 168,000 cells per cubic centimetre of milk. (i) Normally cell counts on bulked milk are below 100,000 per c.c. (ii) Actual dirt in the sediment only 0.1 part per 100,000 (should be not more than 2.0 parts per 100,000).	Producer and complainant informed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

In Kirkby as far as is known the necessary registrations required under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, have been completed. The details of the various premises are as set out below:-

Type of Premises.	No. of Premises to be Registered	No. of Premises to be Registered	Total Premises
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	42	-	42
Retail Shops	162	-	162
Wholesale Shops	7	-	7
Catering Establishments	20	-	20
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
	<u>231</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>231</u>

During the year there were 2,735 visits to premises under the provisions of the Act, all of which involved general inspections. During these inspections, there were the following infringements noted, the bulk of which were remedied almost immediately.

Infringement	Shops	Offices
Cleanliness	26	-
Temperature	10	-
Ventilation	1	-
Lighting	3	-
Sanitary Conveniences	5	-
Clothing accommodation	Nil	-
Seating facilities	1	-
Eating facilities	2	-
Floors, passages and stairs	1	-
First Aid	4	-
	<u>53</u>	<u>Nil</u>

The area administered by this Urban District is essentially a 'New Town' consisting of over 13,370 local authority dwellings, together with a very large Industrial Estate.

The offices attached to the factories are, of course, supervised by the Factory Inspector.

There are 42 offices in 'the Town' all of which were visited during the year. The general standard of these offices is satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

Part 1 of the Act

(1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

		NUMBER OF		
	Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	5	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	152	311	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	153	316	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Number of Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness					
Overcrowding (S2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S4)			— N	I L —	
Others					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)			— N	I L —	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act
O U T W O R K

Section 133

Section 134

Nature of work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply list	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosec- ution
	(1)	(c) (2)					

N I L

